BOISE CASCADE (PWS 5160006)
SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FINAL REPORT

September 27, 2002

State of Idaho
Department of Environmental Quality

Executive Summary

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states are required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative sensitivity to contaminants regulated by the act. This assessment is based on a land use inventory of the designated assessment area, sensitivity factors associated with the wells, and aquifer characteristics.

This report, *Source Water Assessment for the Boise Cascade, Burley, Idaho* describes the public drinking water system, the boundaries of the zones of water contribution, and the associated potential contaminant sources located within these boundaries. This assessment should be used as a planning tool, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this source. **The results should <u>not be</u> used as an absolute measure of risk and they should <u>not be</u> used to undermine public confidence in the water system.**

Final susceptibility scores are derived from equally weighting system construction scores, hydrologic sensitivity scores, and potential contaminant/land use scores. Therefore, a low rating in one or two categories coupled with a higher rating in other categories results in a final rating of low, moderate, or high susceptibility. With the potential contaminants associated with most urban and heavily agricultural areas, the best score a well can get is moderate. Potential contaminants are divided into four categories, inorganic contaminants (IOCs, i.e. nitrates, arsenic), volatile organic contaminants (VOCs, i.e. petroleum products), synthetic organic contaminants (SOCs, i.e. pesticides), and microbial contaminants (i.e. bacteria). As different wells can be subject to various contamination settings, separate scores are given for each type of contaminant.

The Boise Cascade drinking water system (PWS 5160006) consists of one ground water well source – the Inside Well. Overall, the well rated high susceptibility to IOCs and SOCs, with a moderate rating for VOCs and microbial contaminants (Table 2). Lack of well log information and numerous potential contaminant sources led to these scores, despite the low rating for hydrologic sensitivity.

The only IOCs detected in the sampled water have been arsenic, barium, fluoride, and nitrate. Since October 1993, nitrate levels have been generally increasing from about 6.0 milligrams per liter (mg/L) to about 7.5 mg/L in August 2001. This increase represents an upward statistical trend (99% confidence). The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for nitrate is 10 mg/l. Since these values currently are approaching the MCL for nitrate, Boise Cascade could be proactive in the treatment of this contaminant. In addition, arsenic was detected in May 1999 at a level of 0.007 mg/L. In October 2001, the EPA lowered the arsenic MCL from 0.050 mg/L to 0.010 mg/L. However, public water systems have until 2006 to meet the new requirement. Boise Cascade should be mindful that the natural arsenic level is greater than ½ the MCL. No VOCs, SOCs, or microbial contaminants have been detected in the wells.

This assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a "pristine" area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses that require surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources. If the system should need to expand in the future, new well sites should be located in areas with as few potential sources of contamination as possible, and the site should be reserved and protected for this specific use.

For the Boise Cascade, drinking water protection activities should first focus on correcting any deficiencies outlined in the 2001 sanitary survey (an inspection conducted every five years with the purpose of determining the physical condition of a water system's components and its capacity). No chemicals should be stored or applied within the 50-foot radius of the wellhead. Any spills from the potential contaminant sources listed in Table 1 Attachment A, should be carefully monitored, as should any future development in the delineated area. Other practices aimed at reducing the leaching of agricultural chemicals from agricultural land within the designated source water area should be implemented. Most of the designated areas are outside the direct jurisdiction of the Boise Cascade. Partnerships with state and local agencies and industry groups should be established and are critical to success.

Due to the time involved with the movement of ground water, drinking water protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term. A strong public education program should be a primary focus of any drinking water protection plan because the delineation encompasses large areas of urban land use. There are multiple resources available to help communities implement protection programs, including the Drinking Water Academy of the EPA. Many transportation corridors transect the delineations. Therefore, the Department of Transportation should be included in protection activities. Drinking water protection activities for agriculture should be coordinated with the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, the Soil Conservation Commission, the local Soil Conservation District, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

A system with a fully developed drinking water protection program will incorporate many strategies, and are regulatory in nature (i.e. zoning, permitting) or non-regulatory in nature (i.e. good housekeeping, public education, specific best management practices). For assistance in developing protection strategies please contact the Twin Falls Regional Office of the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality or the Idaho Rural Water Association.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FOR BOISE CASCADE, BURLEY, IDAHO

Section 1. Introduction - Basis for Assessment

The following sections contain information necessary to understand how and why this assessment was conducted. **It is important to review this information to understand what the ranking of this source means.** A map showing the delineated source water assessment area and the inventory of significant potential sources of contamination identified within that area are attached. The list of significant potential contaminant source categories and their rankings, used to develop this assessment, is also attached.

Level of Accuracy and Purpose of the Assessment

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess the over 2,900 public drinking water sources in Idaho for their relative susceptibility to contaminants regulated by the Safe Drinking Water Act. This assessment is based on a land use inventory of the delineated assessment area, sensitivity factors associated with the wells, and aquifer characteristics. All assessments must be completed by May of 2003. The resources and time available to accomplish assessments are limited. Therefore, an in-depth, site-specific investigation to identify each significant potential source of contamination for every public water system is not possible. **This assessment should be used as a planning tool, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this source. The results should <u>not be</u> used as an absolute measure of risk and they should <u>not be</u> used to undermine public confidence in the water system.**

The ultimate goal of this assessment is to provide data to local communities to develop a protection strategy for their drinking water supply system. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) recognizes that pollution prevention activities generally require less time and money to implement than treating a public water supply system once it has been contaminated. DEQ encourages communities to balance resource protection with economic growth and development. The decision as to the amount and types of information necessary to develop a drinking water protection program should be determined by the local community based on its own needs and limitations. Drinking water protection is one facet of a comprehensive growth plan, and it can complement ongoing local planning efforts.

Section 2. Conducting the Assessment

General Description of the Source Water Quality

The Boise Cascade Inside Well serves approximately 50 people through one connection. The well is located in Cassia County, to the southwest of the City of Burley (Figure 1).

The main IOC water chemistry issues recorded in the public water system are arsenic and nitrate, measured at levels greater than ½ the current MCLs. No VOCs, SOCs, or microbial contaminants have been detected in the well.

County level nitrogen fertilizer use, county level herbicide use, and total county level agricultural chemical use are rated as high for the area. In addition, the delineation falls within a nitrate priority area and an SOC priority area for the pesticide atrazine.

Defining the Zones of Contribution – Delineation

The delineation process establishes the physical area around a well that will become the focal point of the assessment. The process includes mapping the boundaries of the zone of contribution into time-of-travel zones (zones indicating the number of years necessary for a particle of water to reach a well) for water in the aquifer. DEQ used a refined computer model approved by the EPA in determining the time-of-travel (TOT) zones for water associated with the Goose Creek – Golden Valley aquifer south of the Snake River in the vicinity of the Boise Cascade. The computer model used site-specific data, assimilated by DEQ from a variety of sources including local area well logs and hydrogeologic reports summarized below.

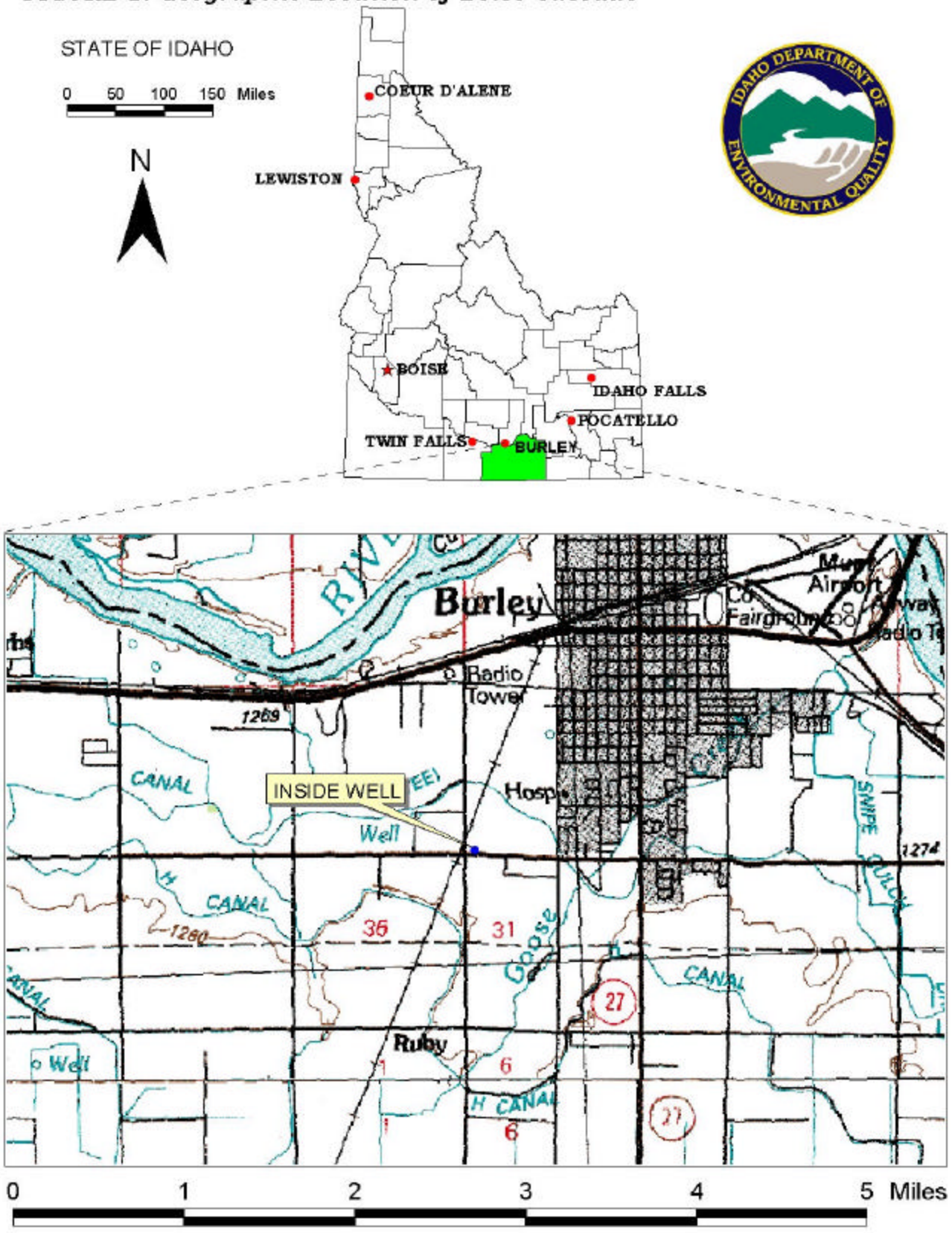
The Inside Well extracts water from basalt of the Snake River Group to the northeast and east and possibly the Idavada Volcanics to the south. The Snake River Group consists of basalt flows with thicknesses ranging from a few to several tens of feet. Contacts between the flows and in rubbly zones are the best water producers. The basalt overlies the Idavada Volcanics.

The Idavada Volcanics unit, locally referred to as rhyolite, consists of welded ash and tuff, rhyolite, and some basalt flows. The flows are dense and are commonly reddish-brown, gray, or black. The tuff and ash beds are fine to coarse grained, light colored, and commonly water laden (Crosthwaite, 1969).

Twenty-four years of records since 1964 set the average yearly rainfall in Burley at 8.6 inches (Crosthwaite, 1969). The Albion Range and the fault zone at its base bound the plain on the southeast and the Rock Creek Hills bound the plain on the southwest. The lowland slopes northward from an altitude of about 4,600 feet at Oakley to 4,150 feet at Burley (Crosthwaite, 1969).

The regional Snake River Group basalts to the east and northeast mainly influenced the Boise Cascade delineation modeling. However, there was also a southerly component of the flow from the fault zone along the Albion Range. Previous modeling (Garabedian, 1992) in the area was used as a guide.

FIGURE 1. Geographic Location of Boise Cascade



The delineated source water assessment area for the Boise Cascade Inside Well can best be described as a pie slice extending east of the well, varying from 1.5 to 4.5 miles wide and about 6 miles long (Figure 2). The data used by DEQ in determining the source water assessment delineation areas are available upon request.

Identifying Potential Sources of Contamination

A potential source of contamination is defined as any facility or activity that stores, uses, or produces, as a product or by-product, the contaminants regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act and has a sufficient likelihood of releasing such contaminants at levels that could pose a concern relative to drinking water sources. The goal of the inventory process is to locate and describe those facilities, land uses, and environmental conditions that are potential sources of ground water contamination. The locations of potential sources of contamination within the delineation areas were obtained by field surveys conducted by DEQ and Boise Cascade and from available databases.

The dominant land use outside the Boise Cascade area is urban and irrigated agriculture. Land use within the immediate area of the wellheads consists of residential property, commercial and light industrial, and agricultural. Highway 30 and the Eastern Idaho Railroad are major transportation corridors in the area. The Snake River also transects the area.

It is important to understand that a release may never occur from a potential source of contamination provided best management practices are used at the facility. Many potential sources of contamination are regulated at the federal level, state level, or both, to reduce the risk of release. Therefore, when a business, facility, or property is identified as a potential contaminant source, this should not be interpreted to mean that this business, facility, or property is in violation of any local, state, or federal environmental law or regulation. What it does mean is that the potential for contamination exists due to the nature of the business, industry, or operation. There are a number of methods that water systems can use to work cooperatively with potential sources of contamination, such as educational visits and inspections of stored materials. Many owners of such facilities may not even be aware that they are located near a public water supply well.

Contaminant Source Inventory Process

A contaminant inventory of the study area was conducted in June through August of 2001. This involved identifying and documenting potential contaminant sources within the Boise Cascade Source Water Assessment Areas through the use of computer databases and Geographic Information System maps developed by DEQ. Virgil Cole, the Boise Cascade Water Operator, confirmed and added to this information.

The Inside Well (Table 1 – Attachment A, Figure 2) delineation has 295 potential point sources. These potential contaminant sources include leaking underground storage tank (LUST) sites, underground storage tank (UST) sites, commercial, industrial, and municipal businesses, sand and gravel pits, dairies, above ground storage tank (AST) sites, and Group 1 sites. Additionally, there are sites regulated by the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), the Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA), the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), and the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES).

Highway 30, the Eastern Idaho Railroad, and the Snake River are major transportation corridors that cross the delineations. If an accidental spill occurred in any of these sources, IOCs, VOCs, SOCs, or microbial contaminants could be added to the aquifer system.

Section 3. Susceptibility Analyses

The water system's susceptibility to contamination was ranked as high, moderate, or low risk according to the following considerations: hydrologic characteristics, physical integrity of the well, land use characteristics, and potentially significant contaminant sources. The susceptibility rankings are specific to a particular potential contaminant or category of contaminants. Therefore, a high susceptibility rating relative to one potential contaminant does not mean that the water system is at the same risk for all other potential contaminants. The relative ranking that is derived for each well is a qualitative, screening-level step that, in many cases, uses generalized assumptions and best professional judgement. Attachment B contains the susceptibility analysis worksheet for the system. The following summaries describe the rationale for the susceptibility ranking.

Hydrologic Sensitivity

The hydrologic sensitivity of a well is dependent upon four factors: the surface soil composition, the material in the vadose zone (between the land surface and the water table), the depth to first ground water, and the presence of a 50-foot thick fine-grained zone above the producing zone of the well. Slowly draining soils such as silt and clay typically are more protective of ground water than coarse-grained soils such as sand and gravel. Similarly, fine-grained sediments in the subsurface and a water depth of more than 300 feet protect the ground water from contamination.

The hydrologic sensitivity was low for the Inside Well (see Table 2). This reflects the poorly drained nature of the soil, a vadose zone composed of sand and clay, and the presence of thick fine-grained sediment layers retarding the downward movement of contaminants.

Well Construction

Well construction directly affects the ability of the well to protect the aquifer from contaminants. System construction scores are reduced when information shows that potential contaminants will have a more difficult time reaching the intake of the well. Lower scores imply a system is less vulnerable to contamination. For example, if the well casing and annular seal both extend into a low permeability unit, then the possibility of contamination is reduced and the system construction score goes down. If the highest production interval is more than 100 feet below the water table, then the system is considered to have better buffering capacity. If the wellhead and surface seal are maintained to standards, as outlined in Sanitary Surveys, then contamination down the well bore is less likely. If the well is protected from surface flooding and is outside the 100-year floodplain, then contamination from surface events is reduced.

The Boise Cascade drinking water system consists of one well that extracts ground water for industrial uses. The well rated high susceptibility for system construction. The 2001 sanitary survey found that the wellhead and surface seal could not be accessed because of the well's location in the plant. A complete well log was not available so questions regarding location of the highest production interval, well casing, and annular seal placement. Though the Boise Cascade wells may have met construction standards at the time of their installation, current well construction standards are stricter.

The Idaho Department of Water Resources *Well Construction Standards Rules* (1993) require all Public Water Systems (PWSs) to follow DEQ standards as well. IDAPA 58.01.08.550 requires that PWSs follow the *Recommended Standards for Water Works* (1997) during construction. Some of the requirements include casing thickness, well tests, and depth and formation type that the surface seal must be installed into. Table 1 of the *Recommended Standards for Water Works* (1997) lists the required steel casing thickness for various diameter wells. Eight-inch diameter wells require a casing thickness of at least 0.312-inches. Well tests are required at the design pumping rate for 24 hours or until stabilized drawdown has continued for at least six hours when pumping at 1.5 times the design pumping rate. The Boise Cascade Inside Well has 0.250-inch thick, eight-inch diameter casing. The well received an additional point in the system construction category because it does not meet current well construction standards, although they may have at time of construction.

Potential Contaminant Source and Land Use

The well rated high for IOCs (e.g. arsenic, nitrate), VOCs (e.g. petroleum products), SOCs (e.g. pesticides), and microbial contaminants (e.g. bacteria). The large number of urban potential contaminant sites, as well as the local transportation corridors and the irrigated agricultural land contributed the largest numbers of points to the contaminant inventory rating. County level nitrogen fertilizer use, county level herbicide use, and total county level agricultural chemical use are rated as high for all four wells. In addition, the delineation falls within a nitrate priority area and an SOC priority area for the pesticide Atrazine.

Final Susceptibility Rating

An IOC detection above a drinking water standard MCL, any detection of a VOC or SOC, or a detection of total coliform bacteria or fecal coliform bacteria at the wellhead will automatically give a high susceptibility rating to a well, despite the land use of the area, because a pathway for contamination already exists. Hydrologic sensitivity and system construction scores are heavily weighted in the final scores. Having multiple potential contaminant sources in the 0- to 3-year time-of-travel zone (Zone 1B) and much agricultural land contribute greatly to the overall ranking. In terms of total susceptibility, the well rates high for IOCs and SOCs, and moderate for VOCs and microbial contaminants.

Table 2. Summary of the Boise Cascade Susceptibility Evaluation

Source	Susceptibility Scores[1]									
	Hydrologic Sensitivity	Contaminant Inventory				System Construction	Final Susceptibility Ranking			
		IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbials		IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbials
Inside Well	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	M	H	M

[1]**H = High Susceptibility, M = Moderate Susceptibility, L = Low Susceptibility**
IOC = inorganic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical

Susceptibility Summary

In terms of total susceptibility, the well rated high for IOCs and SOCs, and moderate for VOCs and microbial contaminants. Multiple commercial and industrial potential contaminant sources, agricultural land uses, high county wide nitrogen fertilizer use, high county wide herbicide use, Highway 30, the Eastern Idaho Railroad, and the Snake River contributed the most land use points to the susceptibility rating. Low hydrologic sensitivity also contributed heavily to the overall scores.

The main IOC water chemistry issues recorded in the public water system are arsenic and nitrate, measured at levels greater than ½ the current MCLs. No VOCs, SOCs, or microbial contaminants have been detected in the well.

County level nitrogen fertilizer use, county level herbicide use, and total county level agricultural chemical use are rated as high for the area. In addition, the delineation falls within a nitrate priority area and an SOC priority area for the pesticide atrazine.

Section 4. Options for Drinking water protection

The susceptibility assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what the susceptibility ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a “pristine” area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses that require surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

An effective drinking water protection program is tailored to the particular local drinking water protection area. A community with a fully developed drinking water protection program will incorporate many strategies, be they regulatory in nature (i.e. zoning, permitting) or non-regulatory in nature (i.e. good housekeeping, public education, specific best management practices). For the Boise Cascade, drinking water protection activities should first focus on correcting any deficiencies outlined in the 2001 sanitary survey. No chemicals should be stored or applied within the 50-foot radius of the wellhead. Any spills from the potential contaminant sources listed in Table 1 should be carefully monitored, as should any future development in the delineated area. Other practices aimed at reducing the leaching of agricultural chemicals from agricultural land within the designated source water area should be implemented. Most of the designated areas are outside the direct jurisdiction of the Boise Cascade. Partnerships with state and local agencies and industry groups should be established and are critical to success.

Due to the time involved with the movement of ground water, wellhead protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term. A strong public education program should be a primary focus of any drinking water protection plan when delineations contain large urban land uses. Multiple resources are available to help communities implement protection programs, including the Drinking Water Academy of the U.S. EPA. Since 3 to 4 transportation corridors transect the delineations, the Department of Transportation should be included in protection activities. Drinking water protection activities for agriculture should be coordinated with the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, the Soil Conservation Commission, the local Soil and Water Conservation District, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Assistance

Public water suppliers and others may call the following DEQ offices with questions about this assessment and to request assistance with developing and implementing a local protection plan. In addition, draft protection plans may be submitted to the DEQ office for preliminary review and comments.

Twin Falls Regional DEQ Office	(208) 736-2190
State DEQ Office	(208) 373-0502

Website: http://www.deq.state.id.us

Water suppliers serving fewer than 10,000 persons may contact Ms. Melinda Harper, Idaho Rural Water Association, at 1-208-343-7001 or mailto:mlharper@idahoruralwater.com for assistance with drinking water protection strategies.

POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT INVENTORY
LIST OF ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

AST (Aboveground Storage Tanks) – Sites with aboveground storage tanks.

Business Mailing List – This list contains potential contaminant sites identified through a yellow pages database search of standard industry codes (SIC).

CERCLIS – This includes sites considered for listing under the **Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)**. CERCLA, more commonly known as ASuperfund≅ is designed to clean up hazardous waste sites that are on the national priority list (NPL).

Cyanide Site – DEQ permitted and known historical sites/facilities using cyanide.

Dairy – Sites included in the primary contaminant source inventory represent those facilities regulated by Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) and may range from a few head to several thousand head of milking cows.

Deep Injection Well – Injection wells regulated under the Idaho Department of Water Resources generally for the disposal of stormwater runoff or agricultural field drainage.

Enhanced Inventory – Enhanced inventory locations are potential contaminant source sites added by the water system. These can include new sites not captured during the primary contaminant inventory, or corrected locations for sites not properly located during the primary contaminant inventory. Enhanced inventory sites can also include miscellaneous sites added by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) during the primary contaminant inventory.

Floodplain – This is a coverage of the 100year floodplains.

Group 1 Sites – These are sites that show elevated levels of contaminants and are not within the priority one areas.

Inorganic Priority Area – Priority one areas where greater than 25% of the wells/springs show constituents higher than primary standards or other health standards.

Landfill – Areas of open and closed municipal and non-municipal landfills.

LUST (Leaking Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with leaking underground storage tanks as regulated under RCRA.

Mines and Quarries – Mines and quarries permitted through the Idaho Department of Lands.

Nitrate Priority Area – Area where greater than 25% of wells/springs show nitrate values above 5mg/l.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) – Sites with NPDES permits. The Clean Water Act requires that any discharge of a pollutant to waters of the United States from a point source must be authorized by an NPDES permit.

Organic Priority Areas – These are any areas where greater than 25 % of wells/springs show levels greater than 1% of the primary standard or other health standards.

Recharge Point – This includes active, proposed, and possible recharge sites on the Snake River Plain.

RICRIS – Site regulated under **Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA)**. RCRA is commonly associated with the cradle to grave management approach for generation, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

SARA Tier II (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Tier II Facilities) – These sites store certain types and amounts of hazardous materials and must be identified under the Community Right to Know Act.

Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) – The toxic release inventory list was developed as part of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know (Community Right to Know) Act passed in 1986. The Community Right to Know Act requires the reporting of any release of a chemical found on the TRI list.

UST (Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with underground storage tanks regulated as regulated under RCRA.

Wastewater Land Applications Sites – These are areas where the land application of municipal or industrial wastewater is permitted by DEQ.

Wellheads – These are drinking water well locations regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. They are not treated as potential contaminant sources.

NOTE: Many of the potential contaminant sources were located using a geocoding program where mailing addresses are used to locate a facility. Field verification of potential contaminant sources is an important element of an enhanced inventory.

Where possible, a list of potential contaminant sites unable to be located with geocoding will be provided to water systems to determine if the potential contaminant sources are located within the source water assessment area.

References Cited

Crosthwaite, E.G., 1969. *Water Resources in the Goose Creek-Rock Creek Basins, Idaho, Nevada and Utah*, prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey in cooperation with Idaho Department of Reclamation, Water Information Bulletin No. 8.

deSonneville, J.L.J, 1972, *Development of a Mathematical Groundwater Model*, Water Resources Research Institute, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, 227 p.

Garabedian, S.P., 1992, *Hydrology and Digital Simulation of the Regional Aquifer System, Eastern Snake River Plain, Idaho*, U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 1408-F, 102 p., 10 pl. I-FY92.

Great Lakes-Upper Mississippi River Board of State and Provincial Public Health and Environmental Managers, 1997. "*Recommended Standards for Water Works.*"

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, 1997. *Design Standards for Public Drinking Water Systems.* IDAPA 58.01.08.550.01.

Idaho Division of Environmental Quality, 1996. *Drinking Water Supply Report – Boise Cascade Water System PWS #5160006.*

Idaho Department of Water Resources, 1993. *Administrative Rules of the Idaho Water Resource Board: Well Construction Standards Rules*. IDAPA 37.03.09.

Attachment A

Potential Contaminant Table

Table 1. Boise Cascade, Inside Well, Potential Contaminant Inventory

Site #	Source Description[1]	TOT Zone[2] (years)	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants[3]
1, 48	LUST - Site Cleanup Incomplete , Impact: GROUND WATER; UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
2, 73	LUST - Site Cleanup Completed , Impact: Unknown; UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
3, 22, 220	LUST - Site Cleanup Completed , Impact: Unknown; UST - closed; RCRIS Site	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
4, 23	LUST - Site Cleanup Completed , Impact: Unknown; UST - closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
5, 24	LUST - Site Cleanup Completed , Impact: Unknown; UST - closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
6, 26	LUST - Site Cleanup Completed , Impact: GROUND WATER; UST - closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
7, 31	LUST - Site Cleanup Completed , Impact: Unknown; UST - open	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
8, 32, 94	LUST - Site Cleanup Completed , Impact: Unknown; UST - closed; Oils-Fuel (Wholesale)	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
9, 38	LUST - Site Cleanup Completed , Impact: Unknown; UST - closed	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
10, 40, 101	LUST - Site Cleanup Completed , Impact: Unknown; UST - open; Service Stations-Gasoline & Oil	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
11, 42	LUST - Site Cleanup Completed , Impact: Unknown; UST - closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
12, 46	LUST - Site Cleanup Completed , Impact: Unknown; UST - open	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
13, 54	LUST - Site Cleanup Completed , Impact: Unknown; UST - closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
14, 62	LUST - Site Cleanup Completed , Impact: Unknown; UST - closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
15, 64	LUST - Site Cleanup Completed , Impact: Unknown; UST - closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
16, 75, 173	LUST - Site Cleanup Completed , Impact: Unknown; UST - closed; Automobile Parts & Supplies-Retail	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
17, 78	LUST - Site Cleanup Completed , Impact: Unknown; UST - closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
18, 25	LUST - Site Cleanup Completed , Impact: Unknown; UST - closed	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
19, 39	LUST - Site Cleanup Completed , Impact: Unknown; UST - open	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
20	UST - Open	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
21	UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
27	UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
28, 162	UST - Closed; Car Washing & Polishing-Coin Operated	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
29	UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
30	UST - Open	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
33, 82, 238	UST - Closed; Oils-Fuel (Wholesale); SARA Site	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
34	UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC

Site #	Source Description[1]	TOT Zone[2] (years)	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants[3]
35	UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
36, 217	UST - Closed; Automobile Dealers-New Cars	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
37, 242	UST - Open; SARA Site	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
41	UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
43, 210	UST - Closed; Electric Companies	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
44	UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
45, 252	UST - Open; SARA Site	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
47, 89	UST - Closed; Movers	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
49	UST - Open	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
50	UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
51	UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
52	UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
53	UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
55	UST - Open	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
56	UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
57	UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
58	UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
59	UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
60, 152	UST - Closed; Ambulance Service	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
61, 148, 223	UST - Closed; Automobile Dealers-New Cars; RCRIS Site	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
63	UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
65	UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
66	UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
67	UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
68	UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
69	UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
70	UST - Closed	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
71, 240	UST - Open; SARA Site	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
72	UST - Open	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
74, 245	UST - Open; SARA Site	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
76	UST - Open	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
77, 244	UST - Open; SARA Site	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
79	General Contractors	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
80	Livestock Breeders	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, Microbes
81	Hardware-Retail	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
83	Fabricated Plate Work-Manufacturer	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
84	Fertilizers (Wholesale)	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbes
85	Farms	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, SOC, Microbes
86	Automobile Dealers-Used Cars	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
87	Tree Service	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, SOC, Microbes
88	Batteries-Storage-Retail	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
90	Tire-Dealers-Retail	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
91	Landscape Contractors	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, SOC, Microbes
92, 118, 211	Veterinarians	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, SOC, Microbes
93, 239	Corrugated & Solid Fiber Boxes; SARA Site	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
95	General Contractors	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC

Site #	Source Description[1]	TOT Zone[2] (years)	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants[3]
96	Roofing Contractors	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
97	Contractors-Equipment & Supls-Repair	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
98	Livestock Auction Markets	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, Microbes
99	Fire Departments	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
100	Tank Removal	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
102	Automobile Radiator-Repairing	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
103	Commercial Printing NEC	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC
104	Lawn Mowers	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC
105	Water Treatment Equip Svc & Supls	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
107	General Contractors	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
108	Farm Equipment (Wholesale)	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
109	Recreational Vehicles-Renting & Ls	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
110	Automobile Restoratn-Antique & Classic	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
111	Automobile Parts & Supplies-Retail	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
112	Automobile Dealers-Used Cars	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
113	Automobile Repairing & Service	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
114	Electric Equipment & Supplies-Wholesale	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
115	Screen Printing	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC
116	Automobile Body-Repairing & Painting	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
117	Automobile Dealers-Used Cars	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
118, 119	Automobile Repairing & Service	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
120	Brake Service	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
121	Cleaners	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC
122	Automobile Repairing & Service	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
123	Laboratories-Dental	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC
124	Automobile Repairing & Service	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
125	Automobile Body Shop Equip/Supls	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
126	Aerial Applicators	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
127	Automobile Body-Repairing & Painting	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
128	Signs (Manufacturers)	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC
129	Tire-Dealers-Retail	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
130	Welding Equipment & Supplies (Whole)	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
131, 222	Truck-Repairing & Service; RCRIS Site	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
132	Automobile Body-Repairing & Painting	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
133	Funeral Directors	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, SOC
134	Photographers-Portrait	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC
135	Carpet & Rug Cleaners	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC
136	Hydraulic Equipment-Repairing	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
137	Water Treatment Equip Svc & Supls	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
138	Home Improvements	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
139	Belting & Belting Supplies (Whole)	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
140	Farms	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbes
141	Hardware-Wholesale	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
142	Motorcycles & Motor Scooters-Rpr	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
143	Automobile Repairing & Service	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
144	Automobile Dealers-Used Cars	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC

Site #	Source Description[1]	TOT Zone[2] (years)	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants[3]
145	Boat Equipment & Supplies	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
146	Automobile Dealers-Used Cars	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
147	Farms	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbes
149	Automobile Parts & Supplies-Retail	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
150	Feed-Dealers (Wholesale)	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
151	Cleaners	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC
153	Gasoline-Wholesale	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
154	Automobile Parts & Supplies-Retail	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
155	Electric Equipment & Supplies-Wholesale	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
156	Recycling Centers (Wholesale)	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC
157	Truck-Repairing & Service	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
158	Pumps-Repairing	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
159	Automobile Dealers-Used Cars	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
160	Storage-Household & Commercial	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
161	Service Stations-Gasoline & Oil	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
163	Car Washing & Polishing	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
164	General Contractors	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
165	Automobile Body-Repairing & Painting	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
166	Seed Cleaning	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, SOC, Microbes
167	Trucking-Motor Freight	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
168	Automobile & Truck Brokers	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
169	Automobile Dealers-Used Cars	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
170	Storage-Household & Commercial	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
171	Funeral Directors	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, SOC
172	Photo Finishing-Retail	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC
174	Farm Equipment (Wholesale)	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
175	Boat Dealers	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
176	Motorcycles & Motor Scooters-Rpr	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
177	Photo Finishing-Retail	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC
178	Automobile Repairing & Service	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
179	Mufflers & Exhaust Systems-Engine	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
180	Wrecker Service	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
181	Bicycles-Dealers	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC
182	General Contractors	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
183	Automobile Repairing & Service	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
184	Automobile Parts & Supplies-Retail	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
185	Hay (Wholesale)	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, SOC, Microbes
186	Storage-Household & Commercial	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
187, 224	Cleaners; RCRIS Site	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC
188, 246	Grain-Dealers (Wholesale); SARA Site	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, SOC, Microbes
189	Gasoline-Wholesale	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
190	Truck-Repairing & Service	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
191	Hardware-Retail	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
192	Newspapers (Publishers)	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC
193	Weed Control Service	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, SOC, Microbes
194, 237	Service Stations-Gasoline & Oil; SARA Site	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC

Site #	Source Description[1]	TOT Zone[2] (years)	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants[3]
195	Dairies	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, Microbes
196	Parking Area Maintenance & Marking	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC
197	Car Washing & Polishing	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
198	Turbochargers (Wholesale)	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
199, 247	Farm Supplies (Wholesale); SARA Site	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
200	Photographers-Commercial	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC
201	Motorcycles & Motor Scooters-Dealer	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
202	Newspapers (Publishers)	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC
203	Tire-Dealers-Retail	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
204	Automobile Repairing & Service	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
205	Storage-Household & Commercial	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
206	Irrigation Systems & Equipment-Mfr	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
207	Truck-Repairing & Service	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
208	Automobile Renting & Leasing	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
209	Truck Renting & Leasing	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
212	Storage-Household & Commercial	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
213	Commercial Printing NEC	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
214	Delivery Service	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
215	Engines-Gasoline	0 - 3	Database Search	VOC
216	Storage-Household & Commercial	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
218	CERCLA Site	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC
219	CERCLA Site	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
221	RCRIS Site	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
225	RCRIS Site	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
226	RCRIS Site	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
227	RCRIS Site	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
228	RCRIS Site	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, SOC, Microbes
229	Clay mine	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC
230	Sand and Gravel pit	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC
231	Sand and Gravel pit	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC
232, 233	SARA Site	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbes
234	SARA Site	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbes
235	SARA Site	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
236	SARA Site	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
241	SARA Site	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
243	SARA Site	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
248	SARA Site	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
249	SARA Site	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
250	SARA Site	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
251	SARA Site	0 - 3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
253	Dairy - 100 cows	0 - 3	Enhanced Inventory	IOC, Microbes
254, 260	LUST - Site Cleanup Completed , Impact: Unknown; UST - open	3 - 6	Database Search	VOC, SOC
255	LUST - Site Cleanup Completed , Impact: Unknown	3 - 6	Database Search	VOC, SOC

Site #	Source Description[1]	TOT Zone[2] (years)	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants[3]
256, 269	LUST - Site Cleanup Completed , Impact: Unknown; UST - closed	3 - 6	Database Search	VOC, SOC
257, 265, 284	LUST - Site Cleanup Completed , Impact: Unknown; UST - closed; SARA Site	3 - 6	Database Search	VOC, SOC
258	LUST - Site Cleanup Completed , Impact: Unknown	3 - 6	Database Search	VOC, SOC
259	UST - Closed	3 - 6	Database Search	VOC, SOC
261	UST - Open	3 - 6	Database Search	VOC, SOC
262	UST - Closed	3 - 6	Database Search	VOC, SOC
263	UST - Closed	3 - 6	Database Search	VOC, SOC
264	UST - Open	3 - 6	Database Search	VOC, SOC
266	UST - Open	3 - 6	Database Search	VOC, SOC
267	UST - Closed	3 - 6	Database Search	VOC, SOC
268	UST - Closed	3 - 6	Database Search	VOC, SOC
270	Dairy <=200 cows	3 - 6	Database Search	IOC
271	Automobile Parts-Used & Rebuilt	3 - 6	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
272	Florists-Wholesale	3 - 6	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
273	General Contractors	3 - 6	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
274	Excavating Contractors	3 - 6	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
275	Building Contractors	3 - 6	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
276	Food Processors & Manufacturers	3 - 6	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
277	NPDES - Municipal discharge	3 - 6	Database Search	IOC
278	NPDES - Industrial discharge	3 - 6	Database Search	IOC
279	TRI site	3 - 6	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
280	RCRIS Site	3 - 6	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
281	RCRIS Site	3 - 6	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
282	Gold mine	3 - 6	Database Search	IOC
283	Sand and Gravel pit	3 - 6	Database Search	IOC
285	SARA Site	3 - 6	Database Search	IOC, SOC
286	Group 1 - Pesticide	3 - 6	Database Search	SOC
287	Group 1 - Nitrate	3 - 6	Database Search	IOC
288, 289	LUST - Site Cleanup Incomplete , Impact: GROUND WATER; UST - Closed	6 - 10	Database Search	VOC, SOC
290	Dairy <=200 cows	6 - 10	Database Search	IOC
291, 294	SARA Site; AST	6 - 10	Database Search	VOC, SOC
292	SARA Site	6 - 10	Database Search	VOC, SOC
293	SARA Site	6 - 10	Database Search	VOC, SOC
295	AST	6 - 10	Database Search	VOC, SOC
	Highway 30	0-10	GIS Map	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbes
	State Highway 81	0-10	GIS Map	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbes

Site #	Source Description[1]	TOT Zone[2] (years)	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants[3]
	Eastern Idaho Railroad	0-10	GIS Map	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbes
	Snake River	0-10	GIS Map	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbes

[1] LUST = leaking underground storage tank, UST = underground storage tank, AST = above ground storage tank, SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, NPDES = National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, CERCLA = Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act, RCRA = Resource Conservation Recovery Act

[2] TOT = time-of-travel (in years) for a potential contaminant to reach the wellhead

[3] IOC = inorganic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical

Attachment B

Boise Cascade Susceptibility Analysis Worksheet

The final scores for the susceptibility analysis were determined using the following formulas:

1) VOC/SOC/IOC Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.2)

2) Microbial Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.35)

Final Susceptibility Scoring:

0 - 5 Low Susceptibility

6 - 12 Moderate Susceptibility

≥ 13 High Susceptibility

Ground Water Susceptibility Report Public Water System Name : BOISE CASCADE Well# : INSIDE WELL

Public Water System Number 5160006 09/17/2001 3:18:39 PM

1. System Construction		SCORE			
Drill Date	09/21/1965				
Driller Log Available	YES				
Sanitary Survey (if yes, indicate date of last survey)	YES	1996			
Well meets IDWR construction standards	NO	1			
Wellhead and surface seal maintained	NO	1			
Casing and annular seal extend to low permeability unit	NO	2			
Highest production 100 feet below static water level	NO	1			
Well located outside the 100 year flood plain	NO	1			
Total System Construction Score		6			
2. Hydrologic Sensitivity					
Soils are poorly to moderately drained	YES	0			
Vadose zone composed of gravel, fractured rock or unknown	NO	0			
Depth to first water > 300 feet	NO	1			
Aquitard present with > 50 feet cumulative thickness	YES	0			
Total Hydrologic Score		1			
3. Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1A		IOC Score	VOC Score	SOC Score	Microbial Score
Land Use Zone 1A	IRRIGATED CROPLAND	2	2	2	2
Farm chemical use high	YES	2	0	2	
IOC, VOC, SOC, or Microbial sources in Zone 1A	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Total Potential Contaminant Source/Land Use Score - Zone 1A		4	2	4	2
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1B					
Contaminant sources present (Number of Sources)	YES	188	180	118	18
(Score = # Sources X 2) 8 Points Maximum		8	8	8	8
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or	YES	25	65	25	
4 Points Maximum		4	4	4	
Zone 1B contains or intercepts a Group 1 Area	YES	2	0	2	0
Land use Zone 1B	Greater Than 50% Irrigated Agricultural Land	4	4	4	4
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone 1B		18	16	18	12
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE II					
Contaminant Sources Present	YES	2	2	2	
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or	YES	1	1	1	
Land Use Zone II	Greater Than 50% Irrigated Agricultural Land	2	2	2	
Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone II		5	5	5	0
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE III					
Contaminant Source Present	YES	1	1	1	
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or	YES	1	1	1	
Is there irrigated agricultural lands that occupy > 50% of	YES	1	1	1	
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone III		3	3	3	0
Cumulative Potential Contaminant / Land Use Score		30	26	30	14
4. Final Susceptibility Source Score		13	12	13	12
5. Final Well Ranking		High	Moderate	High	Moderate